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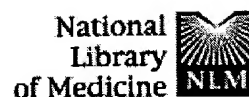
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		<i>DB=USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	= 2000	148
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and contact.clm.	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	"tissue plasminogen activator" near10 human.clm.	149
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	lactoferrin near10 human.clm.	49

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<u>L25</u>	"alpha 2" near10 antibody.clm.	2	<u>L25</u>
<u>L24</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin" near10 antibody.clm.	0	<u>L24</u>
<u>L23</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin antibody".clm.	0	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin antibody" same admini\$	0	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin antibody" same adminins\$	0	<u>L21</u>
<i>DB=EPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L20</u>	EP-245051-A.did.	0	<u>L20</u>
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L19</u>	US-5213977-A.did.	1	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	US-5213977-A.did.	1	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	US-5213977-A.did.	1	<u>L17</u>
<i>DB=USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L16</u>	L15 and modulate\$ near10 immune	11	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	HSP same antibody	216	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin" same HSP	8	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	L10 and HSP	0	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	L11 and HSP	0	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L10 and inhibit	20	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin" near10 antibod\$	33	<u>L10</u>
<i>DB=EPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L9</u>	WO-9704794-A1.did.	1	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	WO-9704794-A1.did.	1	<u>L8</u>
<i>DB=USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L7</u>	6156311.pn.	2	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin" near10 antibody	33	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin" near10 antibody	33	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin" near10 antibody.clm.	0	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin" near10 antibody.clm.	0	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin" and antibody.clm.	96	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	"alpha 2 macroglobulin receptor" and antibody.clm.	8	<u>L1</u>

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Lactoferrin lowers serum interleukin 6 and tumor necrosis factor alpha levels in mice subjected to surgery.

Zimecki M, Wlaszczyk A, Zagulski T, Kubler A.

Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

Mice subjected to thymectomy or splenectomy in general anesthesia release interleukin 6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) into circulation reaching high concentrations after 4 h following operation. In the case of thymectomy IL-6 can be detected only on the day of operation and TNF-alpha attains a maximal value on day 3 postoperation. Splenectomy, which is a more extensive surgical operation, results in a higher, and more prolonged existence of IL-6 in circulation accompanied by higher levels of TNF-alpha. Bovine lactoferrin (BLF; 10 mg/mouse), given intravenously (i.v.) 24 h before thymectomy, reduced, on average, the level of serum IL-6 by 70% as measured 4 h after operation. The inhibiting effect of BLF on TNF-alpha production was smaller with a mean 30% reduction. The effects of BLF (i.v.) administration on the cytokine levels following splenectomy were less inhibitory. BLF caused an approximate 35% fall in IL-6 levels and even weaker effects (20% inhibition) on TNF-alpha release. Application of much lower (1-0.2 mg) per os doses of BLF was even more effective in lowering IL-6 levels after thymectomy (up to 90%) after 5 BLF doses, and by 55% of TNF-alpha. The data suggest that lactoferrin may find therapeutical application for diminishing manifestations of shock caused by clinical insults.

PMID: 9613707 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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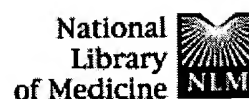
Effects of orally administered bovine lactoferrin on the immune system of healthy volunteers.

Yamauchi K, Wakabayashi H, Hashimoto S, Teraguchi S, Hayasawa H, Tomita M.

Nutritional Science Laboratory, Morinaga Milk Industry Co., Ltd., Kanagawa, Japan.

A protective effect of bovine lactoferrin (Lf) during lethal bacteraemia has been reported in mice. Also, protective effects of orally administered bovine Lf have been reported in cases of intractable stomatitis in cats and Cryptocaryon irritans infection in red sea bream. In this study, we examined the effects of orally administered bovine Lf on the immune system of healthy volunteers. Ten healthy male volunteers (age range of 31 to 55 years old) were given bovine Lf (2 g/body/day) for 4 weeks. Blood samples were drawn before, during and after administration of Lf. Phagocytic activity and superoxide production activity of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN) were evaluated from the number of PMN phagocytizing polymer particles and by the dichlorofluorescein (DCFH) oxidation assay, respectively. The expression levels of CD11b, CD16 and CD56 molecules on leukocytes were quantified using flow cytometry. The phagocytic activity of PMN increased during the period of Lf administration in 3 of the 10 volunteers. In 2 of the 3 volunteers in which the phagocytic activity increased, PMN expressed CD16 at higher levels corresponding to the increase in 3 of the 10 volunteers, whereas the CD11b+ lymphocytes and CD56+ lymphocytes increased in 4 volunteers including the same 3 volunteers who showed an increase in CD16+. These results suggest that the proportion of natural killer (NK) cells among the lymphocytes might have increased in these subjects. It was demonstrated that the phagocytic activity or superoxide production activity of PMN or the proportions of CD11b+, CD16+ and CD56+ in lymphocytes was influenced by Lf administration in 7 of the 10 volunteers, while the effects of Lf on the immune system differed in individual cases. These results suggest that Lf administration may influence primary activation of the host defense system.

PMID: 9781368 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



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Bovine lactoferrin induces both mucosal and systemic immune response in mice.

Debbabi H, Dubarry M, Rautureau M, Tome D.

Unite INRA de Nutrition Humaine et de Physiologie Intestinale, Institut National Agronomique Paris-Grignon, Paris, France.

Lactoferrin (Lf) is a milk iron-binding glycoprotein that plays a role in iron transport and acts as both a bacteriostatic and a growth modulating agent. The aim of this study was to investigate the nature of immune responses induced by repeated oral administration of bovine milk Lf in mice. Groups of ten female BALB/c mice were fed daily for 4 weeks with two doses of protein antigen: a low (0.05 mg/g body weight per d) or high (1 mg/g body weight per d) dose of Lf, or water as a control. A fourth group was immunized intramuscularly with 0.01 mg Lf in complete Freund's adjuvant. Anti-Lf IgA and IgG were detected in the intestinal fluid and serum of mice given Lf. Total immunoglobulins were higher in the intestinal fluid in Lf groups than in the control group. No difference could be detected in the serum. IgA and IgG secretion was enhanced in Peyer's patches and spleen from Lf-fed mice, in comparison with controls. ³H]thymidine uptake into Peyer's patch and spleen cells from both control and Lf-fed mice was enhanced by 75 micrograms Lf/ml in vitro, but Lf groups had a greater proliferation rate than the control group. These findings suggested that Lf could act as an immunostimulating factor on the mucosal immune system and that activation of the mucosal immune system is dependent on the ability of Lf to bind to the intestinal mucosa.

PMID: 9627847 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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